There is *lordſhip* of the fee, wherein the maſter doth much joy, when he walketh about the line of his own poſſeſſions. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Needs muſt the *lordſhip* there from virtue ſlide. *Fairfax.*

2. Seigniory; domain.

How can thoſe grants of the kings be avoided, without wronging of thoſe lords which had thoſe lands and *lordſhips* given them? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

What lands and *lordſhips* for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his worſhip now. *Dryden.*

3. Title of honour uſed to a nobleman not a duke.

I aſſure your *lordſhip*,
The extreme horrour of it almoſt turn'd me
To air, when firſt I heard it. *Benj. Johnſon's Cataline.*

I could not anſwer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordſhip* my teſtimony of being the beſt huſband now living. *Dry.*

4. Titulary compellation of judges, and ſome other perſons in authority and office.

LORE. *n. ſ.* [from læꝼan, to learn.] Leſſon; doctrine; inſtruction.

And, for the modeſt *lore* of maidenhood
Bids me not ſojourn with theſe armed men.
Oh whither ſhall I fly? *Fairfax.*
The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*
Calm region once,
And full of peace; now toſt, and turbulent!
For underſtanding rul'd not; and the will
Heard not her *lore!* but in ſubjection now
To ſenſual appetite. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.
The ſubtile fiend his *lore*
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus anſwer'd ſmooth. *Milt.*
Lo! Rome herſelf, proud miſtreſs now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring againſt heathen *lore.* *Pope.*

LORE. [leoꝼan, Saxon.] Loſt; deſtroyed.

LO'REL. *n. ſ.* [from leoꝼan, Saxon.] An abandoned ſcoundrel. Obſolete.

Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd *lorell*
Of heaven to deemen ſo:
How be I am but rude and borrell,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To LO'RICATE. *v. a.* To plate over.

Nature hath *loricated*, or plaiſtered over, the ſides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to ſtop and entangle any infects that ſhould attempt to creep in there. *Ray.*

LO'RIMER. } *n. ſ.* [*lormier*, French.] Bridlecutter.
LO'RINER. }

LO'RIOT. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird.

LORN. pret. paſſ. of loſnan, Saxon.] Forſaken; loſt.

Who after that he had fair Una *lorn*,
Through light miſdeeming of her loyalty. *Fairy Queen.*

To LOSE. *v. a.* [leoſan, Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unlucky conteſt; the contrary to win.

The lighten'd courſers ran;
They ruſh'd, and won by turns, and *loſt* the day. *Dryden.*

2. To be deprived of.

He *loſt* his right hand with a ſhot, and, inſtead thereof, ever after uſed a hand of iron. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal ſtrife
The youth, without a wound, could *loſe* his life. *Dryden.*

3. To ſuffer deprivation of.

The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority; but roughneſs and pride is the *loſing* thereof. *Eccluſ.* x. 21.

If ſalt have *loſt* his ſavour, wherewith ſhall it be ſalted? *Matt.* v. 13.

4. To poſſeſs no longer; contrary to keep.

They have *loſt* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*

No youth ſhall equal hopes of glory give,
The Trojan honour and the Roman boaſt,
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *loſt.* *Dryden.*

We ſhould never quite *loſe* ſight of the country, though we are ſometimes entertained with a diſtant proſpect of it. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

5. To have any thing gone ſo as that it cannot be found, or had again.

But if to honour *loſt* 'tis ſtill decreed
For you my bowl ſhall flow, my flocks ſhall bleed;
Judge and aſſert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

When men are openly abandoned, and *loſt* to all ſhame, they have no reaſon to think it hard, if their memory be reproached. *Swift.*

6. To bewilder.

I will go *loſe* myſelf,
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor are conſtant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the ſpirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confuſed variety to diſtract and *loſe* it. *King Charles.*

When the mind purſues the idea of infinity, it uſes the ideas and repetitions of numbers, which are ſo many diſtinct ideas, kept beſt by number from running into a confuſed heap, wherein the mind *loſes* itſelf. *Locke.*

7. To deprive of.

How ſhould you go about to *loſe* him a wife he loves with ſo much paſſion. *Temple.*

8. To kill; to deſtroy.

9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *loſt* upon great men, or at leaſt are not all three a match for flattery. *Pope's Letters.*

10. To miſs; to part with, ſo as not to recover.

Theſe ſharp encounters, where always many more men are *loſt* than are killed or taken priſoners, put ſuch a ſtop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

To LOSE. *v. n.*

1. Not to win.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who *loſers*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakeſp.*

2. To decline; to fail.

Wiſdom in diſcourſe with her
Loſes diſcount'nanc'd, and like folly ſhews. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE. *adj.* [from *loſe.*] Subject to privation.

Conſider whether motion, or a propenſity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loſeable* by them. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL. *n. ſ.* [from loſnan, to periſh.] A ſcoundrel; a ſorry worthleſs fellow. A word now obſolete.

Such *loſels* and ſcatterlings cannot eaſily, by any ſheriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any ſuch fact. *Spenſer.*

A *loſel* wand'ring by the way,
One that to bounty never caſt his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did aſſay
His baſer breaſt. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

And *loſels* lifted high, where I did look,
I mean to turn the next leaf of the book. *Hubberd's Tale*

Be not with work of *loſels* wit deſamed,
Ne let ſuch verſes poetry be named. *Hubberd's Tale.*

By Cambridge a towne I do know,
Whoſe loſſes by *loſſels* doth ſhew
More heere then is needful to tell. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

A groſs hag!
And, *loſel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not ſtay her tongue. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

LO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *loſe.*] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his poſſeſſion or hope; the contrary to winner or gainer.

With the *loſers* let it ſympathize,
For nothing can ſeem foul to thoſe that win. *Shakeſp.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the ſpeakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that anſwers, are equal *loſers* of their time. *Taylor's holy Living.*

Loſers and malecontents, whoſe portion and inheritance is a freedom to ſpeak. *South's Sermons.*

It cannot laſt, becauſe that act ſeems to have been carried on rather by the intereſt of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which muſt be a *loſer* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief,
A ſword and helm ſhall chear the *loſer's* grief. *Dryden.*

LOSS. *n. ſ.* [from *loſe.*]

1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain.

The only gain he purchaſed was to be capable of *loſs* and detriment for the good of others. *Hooker, b.* v.

An evil natured ſon is the diſhonour of his father that begat him; and a fooliſh daughter is born to his *loſs.* *Eccluſ.*

The abatement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, leſſens his income, and is a clear *loſs.* *Locke.*

2. Miſs.

If he were dead, what would betide of me?
—No other harm but *loſs* of ſuch a lord.
—The *loſs* of ſuch a lord includes all harms, *Shakeſp.*

3. Deprivation.

4. Deſtruction.

Her fellow ſhips from far her *loſs* deſcry'd;
But only ſhe was ſunk, and all were ſafe beſide. *Dryden.*

There ſucceeded an abſolute victory for the Engliſh, with the ſlaughter of above two thouſand of the enemy, with the *loſs* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle.

Not the leaſt tranſaction of ſenſe and motion in man, but philoſophers are at a *loſs* to comprehend. *South's Serm.*

Reaſon is always ſtriving, and always at a *loſs*, while it is exerciſed about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may ſometimes be at a *loſs* which ſide to cloſe with. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

6. Uſeleſs application.

It would be *loſs* of time to explain any farther our ſuperiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horſe. *Addiſon.*

LOST. *participial adj.* [from *loſe.*] No longer perceptible.

In ſeventeen days appear'd your pleaſing coaſt,
And woody mountains, half in vapours *loſt.* *Pope's Odyſſ.*

LOT. *n. ſ.* [*hlaut*, Gothick; ꝼlot, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch.]

1. Fortune; ſtate aſſigned.

Kala at length concluded my ling'ring *lot*;
Diſdain me not, although I be not fair,

Who is an heir of many hundred ſheep,
Doth beauty keep which never ſun can burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn. *Sidney, b.* i.

Our own *lot* is beſt; and by aiming at what we have not, we loſe what we have already. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Prepar'd I ſtand; he was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to ſuffer and to die. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A die, or any thing uſed in determining chances.

Aaron ſhall caſt *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the ſcape-goat. *Lev.* xvi. 8.

Their taſks in equal portions ſhe divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ulyſſes bids his friends to caſt *lots*, to ſhew, that he would not voluntarily expoſe them to ſo imminent danger. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. It ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify a lucky or wiſhed chance.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. *Shakeſ.*

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what *lot* of ſilks had you at the ſale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay ſcot and *lot.*

LOTE *tree* or *nettle tree. n. ſ.* [Celtis.] See LOTOS.

The leaves of the *lote* tree are like thoſe of the nettle; the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, expanded in form of a roſe, containing many ſhort ſtamina in the boſom: the fruit, which is a roundiſh berry, grows ſingle in the boſom of its leaves. The fruit of this tree is not ſo tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulyſſes: the wood is durable, and uſed to make pipes for wind inſtruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly eſteemed by the Romans for its beauty and uſe. *Miller.*

LOTOS. n. ſ. [Latin.] See LOTE.

The trees around them all their food produce,
Lotos, the name divine, nectareous juice. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.]

A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any part with; from lavo, to waſh. *Quincy.*

In *lotions* in women's caſes, he orders two potions of hellebore macerated in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

LO'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot.*] A game of chance; a ſortilege; diſtribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.

Let high-ſpirited tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery.* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The *lottery* that he hath deviſed in theſe three cheſts of gold, ſilver, and lead, will never be choſen by any but whom you ſhall rightly love. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Venice.*

Every warriour may be ſaid to be a ſoldier of fortune, and the beſt commanders to have a kind of *lottery* for their work. *South's Sermons.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man, her ſlave, oppreſs,
Still various and unconſtant ſtill,
Promotes, degrades, delights in ſtriſe,
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden's Horace.*

LO'VAGE. *n. ſ* [*leviſticum*, Latin.]

The lobes of the *lovage* leaves are cut about their borders like thoſe of parſley; the flower conſiſts, for the moſt part, of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; each of theſe flowers are ſucceeded by two oblong, gibboſe, furrowed ſeeds, which on one ſide have a leafy border. This plant is often uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

LOUD. *adj.*

1. Noiſy; ſtriking the ear with great force.

Contending on the Leſbian ſhore,
His prowes Philomelides confeſs'd,
And *loud* acclaiming Greeks the victor bleſs'd. *Pope.*

The numbers ſoft and clear,
Gently ſteal upon the ear;
Now *louder*, and yet *louder* riſe,
And fill with ſpreading ſounds the ſkies. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

She is *loud* and ſtubborn; her feet abide not in her houſe. *Prov.* vii. 11.

LO'UDLY. *adv.* [from *loud.*]

1. Noiſily; ſo as to be heard far.

The ſoldier that philoſopher well blam'd,
Who long and *loudly* in the ſchools declaim'd. *Denham.*

2. Clamorouſly.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many preſbyterian divines, *loudly* diſclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS. *n. ſ.* Noiſe; force of ſound; turbulence; vehemence or furiouſneſs of clamour.

Had any diſaſter made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation: it would not have ſallied out into complaint or *loudneſs.* *South's Sermons.*

To LOVE. *v. a.* [luꝼian, Saxon.]

1. To regard with paſſionate affection, as that of one ſex to the other.

Good ſhepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love.*
—It is to be made all of ſighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and ſervice;
It is to be all made of fantaſy,
All made of paſſion, and all made of wiſhes;
All adoration, duty, and obedience;
All humbleneſs, all patience, all impatience,
All purity, all trial, all obſervance. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

I could not *love* I'm ſure
One who in love were wiſe. *Cowley.*

The jealous man wiſhes himſelf a kind of deity to the perſon he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N. 170.

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.

None but his brethren he, and ſiſters, knew,
Whom the kind youth preferr'd to me;
And much above myſelf I *lov'd* them too. *Cowley.*

3. To regard with parental tenderneſs.

He that loveth me ſhall be *loved* of my father, and I will *love* him, and will manifeſt myſelf to him. *John* xiv. 21.

4. To be pleaſed with.

Fiſh uſed to ſalt water delight more in freſh: we ſee that ſalmons and ſmelts *love* to get into rivers, though againſt the ſtream. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 703.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *lov'd.* *Cowley.*
He *lov'd* my worthleſs rhimes. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingneſs to offend.

Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut.* vi. 5.

LOVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The paſſion between the ſexes.

Hearken to the birds *love*-learned ſong,
The dewie leaves among! *Spenſer's Epithalam.*

While idly I ſtood looking on,
I found th' effect of *love* in idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;
I know you joy not in a *love* diſcourſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

What! have I 'ſcaped *love* letters in the holiday-time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakeſpeare.*

I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye,
That lik'd, but had a rougher taſk in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of *love.* *Shakeſpeare.*

What need a vermil-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, or treſſes like the morn. *Milton.*

Love quarrels oft in pleaſing concord end,
Not wedlock treachery, endang'ring life. *Milton's Agon.*

A *love* potion works more by the ſtrength of charm than nature. *Collier on Popularity.*

You know y' are in my pow'r by making *love.* *Dryden.*

Let mutual joys our mutual truſt combine,
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*

Cold is that breaſt which warm'd the world before,
And theſe *love*-darting eyes muſt roll no more. *Pope.*

2. Kindneſs; good-will; friendſhip.

Death grin on me, and I will think thou ſmil'ſt,
And kiſs me as thy wife; miſery's *love*,
O come to me! *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

What love, think'ſt thou, I ſue ſo much to get?
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakeſp.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince. *Dan.* i. 9.

The one preach Chriſt of contention, but the other of *love.* *Phil.* i. 17.

By this ſhall all men know that ye are my diſciples, if ye have *love* one to another. *Rom.* xiii. 35.

Unwearied have we ſpent the nights,
Till the Ledean ſtars, ſo fam'd for *love*,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtſhip.

Demetrius
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her ſoul. *Shakeſ. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

If you will marry make your *loves* to me,
My lady is beſpoke. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I to your aſſiſtance do make *love*,
Maſking the buſineſs from the common eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the ſovereign good of human nature. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. Tenderneſs; parental care.

No religion that ever, was ſo fully repreſents the goodneſs of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the moſt powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

5. Liking; inclination to: as, the *love* of one's country.

6. Object beloved.

Open the temple gates unto my *love.* *Spenſer.*

If that the world and love were young,
And truth in every ſhepherd's tongue;
Theſe pretty pleaſures might me move,
To live with thee, and be thy *love.* *Shakeſpeare.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo